Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*

VOLUME 3.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 27, 1844. [NUMBER 145.

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JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ON MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Happoldt, office opposite Charlotte Hotel.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door south of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. Hancock's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office in Hancock's buildings; N. W. Woodfin, office [illegible] Mr. Myers'; John F. Lee, office [illegible] Carolina Inn.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs, 1st door north of the Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., next door to Leroy Springs; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half square south of courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite the Courthouse; [illegible] Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, east wing Springs' corner.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer.—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder.—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. G. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Alfred N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk.—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk.—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner.—Henry C. Owens.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Concord, would now offer his services to the public as an

Ornamental, Sign, Fire & Mirror

PAINTER.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

And as times are hard he will take part of his work in produce suitable for family use, such as Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Concord, May 16, 1843. 41:::tf

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. R. A. Wallace, (dec'd.) next door to Mr. William Carson's store, where he will be found at all times when not absent on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the *exceedingly liberal patronage* he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that *patronage* which *industry and attention* always obtains.

He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts by *Cash* or notes. His necessities and a *sense of duty* urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom, that if you cannot Cash up, give your Note.—Those who *will not* comply, may expect to pay cost.

Jan. 1, 1844. 42:::tf.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage

MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-r.

B. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that from this time forward he shall consider Charlotte as his place of residence. He expects to be able once or twice a year to visit the principal village of each of the adjoining counties. He will also visit families in the country if desired.

☞ All work done by him warranted from one to five years, according to circumstances.

☞ Prices the same as I have charged here for nearly six years.

Teeth set on Gold Plate (each) from	-	6 to $10
do on Pivots,	- - -	5
Filling or Plugging with Gold, each,	- -	2
do do Tin-foil,	- -	1
Removing Tartar or cleansing entire set,		1 to 3
Separating and Polishing, (each separation)		1
Extracting Teeth or fangs, when charged, each,		1

☞ Examination made and advice given free of charge.

All letters addressed to me at this place, will meet with as prompt attention as it is possible for me to give.

☞ Room at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1844. 43-10t

To those whom it may Concern.

IN the month of April or May, 1842, I lost a due-bill on M. W. Alexander, for $15, borrowed money, and also, one $50 bank note, on the bank of Cape Fear, one $10 bill on the same Bank, one $5 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina.—The money was stolen from me, I believe; and it was all wrapped in the due-bill above named, of Col. M. W. Alexander. I know where the due bill is, and hereby give notice to the person who first transferred it after it left my pocket, that unless the money is returned immediately, I have a clue to the whole transaction, and shall make it public in a Court of justice.

R. M. STERLING.

Jan. 11, 1844. 43:::2w

Executor's Sale.

ON Thursday the 8th day of February next, we as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, dec'd., will expose to sale at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

A quantity of Corn,

FODDER and OATS;

Horses and Mules;

CATTLE AND HOGS;

One Wagon and Gear; One

Carryall;

ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS;

BLACKSMITH TOOLS,

and many other articles not here mentioned.

Terms of sale, a credit till 1st of January, 1845—purchasers giving bond and approved security.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exr's.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. S Fox, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against the estate, must present them properly authenticated, or they will be barred by the Statute.

C. T. A. } Exr's.
J. W. R. }

Jan. 13, 1844. 43-

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, must settle immediately, by cash or note, or collections by law will be enforced, irrespective of persons.

BRALEY OATES.

January 6, 1844. 42:::3w.

Strayed

OR STOLEN, from near Monroe, Union County, N. C., on the 10th inst., a large Sorrell HORSE; eight years old next spring, paces and trots finely, no brand; one eye weak: with saddle and bridle on when missing. Any information directed to the subscriber at Oakville, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

JAMES HOUSTON.

Dec. 1843. 41tf

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19:::TF

Removal.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE has removed his Tailor Shop to the Office lately occupied as the Jeffersonian Printing office, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends. He has the latest Fashions, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be spared to give full satisfaction to customers.

January 6, 1844. 42:::F.

Bring it in!

WE will take in payment for the JEFFERSONIAN, any kind of domestic produce—corn, bacon, flour, pork wood, poultry, butter, beef, &c., &c., and allow the market price. We make this offer to alleviate the the pinching "scarcity of money," and to afford our friends a convenient and cheap system of exchanges. Bring in your articles.

ED. JEFF.

Agency of the Bank of Charleston, at [illegible] S. C.

Camden, OCTOBER 25, 1843.

CHECKS on the North, [illegible] be furnished, and Sight [illegible] ed at this Agency during the [illegible] to

PAUL F. VILLEPIGUE, Agent.

October 1843. 34 3m

☞LAST CALL.☜

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Happoldt & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Copartner.

January 1, 1844. 142:::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:::F

Mountain Beef.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jurdan Council of Ashe county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef cattle his county affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

August 27, 1843. 25:::F.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Overman & Trotter, by book account, are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note previous to the next February Court. Those accounts not so closed at that time, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-tfc.

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, *the Barber,*" respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.

November 18, 1843. 36F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-F

Congressional.

In the *House of Representatives*, on the 11th instant, the following proceedings occurred on the subject of

ABOLITION.

Mr. J Campbell, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, made a report on a petition of citizens from Lockport, in the State of New York, for a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia. The committee reported that they had examined the petitions, and were unanimously of opinion that it was of a class of papers the reception of which was prohibited by the 25th rule of the House; they therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the petition above referred to, to the gentleman who presented it.

On this resolution, he moved the previous question; but (Mr. *Adams* rising at this moment) if the gentleman who presented it desired it, the petition might be read.

Mr. *Adams* asked for the reading of the petition.

The Clerk read it accordingly; and it appeared to be a long argument against the continuance of any laws sanctioning slavery in the District of Columbia, and to pray for a revision of such laws.

Mr. *W. Hunt* moved that the petition and report be laid upon the table, and printed.

Mr. *Campbell* said that would be a reception by the House, and he hoped it would not prevail.

Mr. *Adams* replied, that the petition had been received.

The *Speaker* said the question was not debatable. The question was on the motion of the gentleman from New York, [*Mr Hunt.*]

The question was put, but the speaker was not able to decide.

Mr. *Campbell* called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

After some observations from Mr. *Adams* and others.

Mr. *Campbell* inquired whether, under the rules without the adoption of his resolution, such a petition would not go back to the gentleman who presented.

Mr. *Adams* replied, that the petition had been received, and referred to a committee.

The *Speaker* said all debate was out of order.—He then directed the Clerk to call the roll.

Mr. *Houston* inquired if it was too late to ask for a division of the question, so that the vote should be taken first on laying on the table, and next on the printing; and was answered that it was too late.

Chapman, Chappell, Chilton, Cobb, Cross, Cullom, Dana, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dean, Deberry, Dellet, Dickinson, Dromgoole, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, French, Gilmer, Willis Green, Byram Green, Hamlin, Hammett, Haralson, Henley, Herrick, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkin, McCaustlin, McClay, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Payne, Peyton, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, Rathbun, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Ritter, Russell, St. John, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, J. T. Smith, Thos. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbats, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, and Yost—116.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Brodhead, J. Brown, Buffington, Carroll, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, G. Davis, R. D. Davis, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Foot, Foster, Frick, Giddings, Grinnell, Grider, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Hubbell, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, Leonard, Mc-Clelland, McIlvane, Edward J. Morris, Joseph Morris, Morse, Moseley, Nes, Parmenter, Patterson, Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter, C. M. Read, Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Severance, Albert Smith, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wheaton, Williams, Wilkins, Winthrop, and Jos. A. Wright—60.

REPORT ON THE RULES.

The call for reports having been gone through with—

The *Speaker* announced that the first business in order was the report of the Select Committee on the Rules, on which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rhett] had the floor.

Mr. *Rhett* said he rose for the purpose of discussing the right of petition, which he had heard described as a great inalienable and constitutional right; and in doing so, he did not suppose that what he could say, or what could be said by others, would at all effect the decision of the House, or prevent the 25th rule from being rescinded. He had no doubt that it would be rescinded; and not from any hope of saving it, but from a regard to those members of the Democratic party who had hitherto acted with Southern members on this question, he now rose to vindicate the propriety of their course, and the constitutionality of their conduct. He had listened with the utmost attention to the present debate, to learn what was meant by the right of petition. He had listened attentively to the gentleman from N. York over the way, [Mr. Beardsley,] and he had listened to the gentleman from North Carolina on his left, [Mr Clingman,] to know what they meant by the right of petition being infringed by the conduct of this House. The mere right of petition in itself, if it was not to be of some substantial benefit to the petitioners [illegible] framers of the Constitution, if they intended the right of petition to exist, would leave such a subject in doubt, was a slander on their wisdom. Some said that the right of petition was violated by not receiving the petition. He asked if the right was violated in receiving the petition, and then laying it on the table, without any further action on it? If not, where then was the use of receiving it at all? What practical difference was there between refusing to receive a petition, and the receiving it and laying it on the table? If they could lay it on the table without acting on it, and the right of petition consisted in the simple matter of receiving it, he contended that it was no right at all; they must go as far as the gentleman from N. York [Mr. Beardsley] contends for; they must not only receive, but refer, consider, and report upon it. To talk about a great constitutional right being involved in this matter, compelled him to believe that, or that gentleman must mean nonsense. If they meant that these petitions must be received, referred, and reported on, they were not only in opposition to the principles of the Constitution, but to the Constitution itself.—The right of petition was not disregarded in the Constitution. Those who made that instrument stated it in district terms. The first article of the amendments declared that "Congress should make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Looking at the various subjects of this amendment, it would be found that they all regarded the personal rights of the people. Take, for instance, the first clause: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Here were personal rights secured; and so on with the rest—such as the right of bearing arms in time of peace; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects; the right of the habeas corpus, &c.—These were all great personal rights of the people, which this fundamental law declared should not be violated. Was it not true that, at the time the Constitution was framed, these rights had been violated? Had there not been impediments in the way of the people peaceably assembling, under the laws of Great Britain, but a short time before? Why, the riot act, as it was called, passed in the time of Geo. III. (first passed in the time of Edward IV, in his minority, and re-enacted when the house of Hanover came to the throne of England,) was in force but a short time before; and look at the terms of that act. [Here Mr. R. read the act, in substance, that if more than twenty persons assembled, and did not immediately disperse upon the command of—— justices of the peace, such contempt should be felony without benefit of clergy.] Now, here was a hindrance to the people from peaceably assembling; here was the power given to the justices of the peace of dispersing them, if more than twenty assembled; and if they did not immediately disperse, they were to be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Blackstone, in enumerating the powers of the King, enumerated this very riot act as one of the three principles by which the crown of Great Britain obtained more power than the loss of the prerogatives of the Stuarts amounted to. It was the remembrance of this act, under which the people could not peaceably assemble to consider and petition for a redress of grievances, which operated on the minds of the framers of the Constitution; and they determined that this evil, which then existed and now exists in Great Britain, should not exist among

So the motion was negatived.

Mr. *Adams* moved that the report be printed and made the order of the day for this day week.

The *Speaker* observed the previous question had been demanded upon the motion for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. *Adams* said he had voted for the proposition to lay the whole subject upon the table, for the purpose of avoiding debate.

The *Speaker*. The previous question has been demanded, and the question is not debatable.

Mr. *Adams*. Well, sir, I move then that the report be laid upon the table, without the motion to print. I move that the report of the committee be laid upon the table; and my object in making this motion is to avoid discussion.

The *Speaker*. The subject is not debatable; and a motion having been just made to lay the subject on the table, the Chair does not think it is in order to repeat that motion now.

Mr. *Adams*. It is not the same motion, sir. The former motion was to lay the report and petition upon the table, and to print them. My motion is simply to lay the report upon the table.

The *Speaker*. It was in the power of the gentleman to move a division of the question.

Mr. *Adams*. Well, if the Speaker will suppress all debate, I say it is an insult to me; and——

The *Speaker*. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. *Campbell*. The petition was not presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr *Campbell* was called to order.

Mr *Belser* desired to make an inquiry; which was, whether the gentleman who presented the petition had stated to the Chair precisely what the contents of the petition were?

"Order!" order!"

Mr. *Giddings* said he would be happy to reply to the gentleman. He had stated precisely what the petition contained.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* desired to be informed by the Speaker whether he had had any knowledge of the true character of the petition?

The *Speaker* said the Chair had no distinct recollection of anything which occurred in reference to this petition. The Chair was not under the impression, however, that the statement of the gentleman warranted the inference that the contents of the petition would interfere with the rule.

Mr. *Giddings* observed that, if the gentleman from Tennessee had listened to the statement which he had made to the House upon presenting the petition, he would have been apprized of its contents, for he had stated the contents specifically, and he therefore stood before the House as having discharged his duty. He could not be expected to find ears for the gentleman.

Mr. *Black* called upon the Speaker to enforce order.

Upon seconding the demand for the previous question, the vote was taken by tellers, and resulted, 83 in the affirmative, and 36 in the negative.

The demand for the previous question being thus decided in the affirmative, the main question—which was upon the adoption of the resolution—was then put, and the yeas and nays being ordered, were taken and resulted as follows—yeas 116, nays 60:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, Barringer, Belser, Benton, Bidlack, E. J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bossier, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Catlin, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A.

a free people; and that no law like his, which gave to the crown one third of its power, should ever be passed by Congress. That was not all the restrictions on their personal rights under which the people of England then labored and now labor. They were not only hindered from peaceably assembling, but they were hindered from petitioning. In the time of Charles II, it was enacted that no petition for any alteration in church or state shall be presented unless signed by three justices of the peace and approved of by the grand jury of the county; or, if in London, by the Lord mayor. Were not these violations of personal rights? and were they not incompatible with the existence of liberty, such as was desired to exist on this side of the Atlantic?—Without the privileges taken away by these acts, how could the people know what their rights were? According to his view of the Constitution, the design of our ancestors was to take away from the Congress of the United States forever, the power to pass such acts as the riot act, or the act of Charles II, which he had just referred to; and his view of the right of petition was, that it was a great personal privilege, secured to the people by the Constitution of the United States. But then gentlemen asked him, had not the people the right to present petitions to the Congress of the United States? Certainly they had. They had the right, and having representatives they had the right to come here and be heard in this hall. He would yield to none in the latitude to which he would extend the right.—There ought to be an entire intercourse between the people and their representatives in the halls of Congress. But it was a very different thing, after the people had come into that hall, and their petition was offered. As soon as a member rose on the floor and offered a petition, what was it? It was nothing but an incipient act of legislation, not differing from a bill or resolution. Suppose a member rose with a bill in his hand to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and offered it to the House: it went to the speaker's table, and was disposed of. Suppose he presented a resolution on the same subject: it took the same direction; and so did a petition.—Were not all these incipient acts of legislation? They were no other, though the right of petition was exhausted as soon as it was presented. If (said Mr. R.) you go further, and say that the petitioners' will, and not that of the House, shall prevail, why you give the petitioners the legislative power.

A petition came here, with 100,000 signatures if they pleased; it was presented, and then how stood the matter? Whose judgment was to prevail with respect to these petitions? Had the petitioners power over the action of this House? Did the power of the petitioners terminate there, or go further? If it went further, did it not necessarily assume the power of the House? Did it not assume the whole power of legislation? If the petitioner could say "you shall receive," could he not say "you shall refer," "you shall report?" and could he not also say "you shall grant?" The principle was settled in the first stage. The question was when the petition came on this floor, who was to judge? These petitioners, or the rest of the Union, by the legislative body which it had created? To whom had the Constitution given the power? "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States," was its language. A gentleman came there and made a legislative motion; he moved that the United States do a certain act—a legislative act, not a personal act; not a personal privilege without that hall, but a legislative act: he proposed a subject for legislation, and he claimed the power to legislate on it on the spot, by saying what should be done. And was not that a usurpation of the powers of the Congress of the United States, and at war with the Constitution? If the power of dictation could begin, it could go on. But was this [illegible] continued? He contended that it was limited by the Constitution, and by the grants of power therein contained, and by its limitations of power. The Constitution said that each House might determine the rules of its proceedings; not its power to this House, and its limitations were legislative. But he went one step farther, and said that, in the exercise of a sound discrimination as to its rights and powers, the House was bound to administer its power so as to promote the interests of all, and, if possible, the injury of none. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] said the right of petition was like the right to pray for what he pleased. With deference to that gentleman, he (Mr. R.) believed that a man had not the right to pray for what he pleased. God was infinitely pure, and wise, and just, and good; and a man could not ask for what he pleased.

Mr. *Clingman* explained. He said he had stated that whenever a petitioner honestly believed he was laboring under grievances which could be removed, he had the right to petition, whether the prayer was granted or not. With the limitation which he had mentione—the honest belief of the petitioner that he was laboring under a grievance, and that it could be removed—he was of opinion that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RHETT] would agree with him in the position he had taken, whether the prayer were addressed to the Ruler of the universe, or to any other power.

Mr. *Rhett* briefly replied, and then proceeded with his general argument; but he was only occasionally heard, in consequence of the low tone of voice in which he frequently spoke, and his addressing himself to the point of the House which was distant from the reporter's desk. He was, however, understood to insist that, though the petitioners contended that their petitions were constitutional, and within the limitation of powers granted to the Congress, they were, in fact, aimed at slavery in the States, over which Congress could exercise no power. He insisted that it was unwise to temporize on the subject any longer; for it served to embolden the assailants of southern institutions. He believed a spirit of dissatisfaction with this Union was growing deeper and deeper in some portions of this Union; but, whatever the consequence might be, hoped the South would maintain her integrity. But neither for the Constitution, nor for those who had gone before them, would they permit themselves to be degraded, or surrender their rights, Union or no Union.

Mr. *Bidlack*, after some preliminary observations, said he had listened to the gentleman from South Carolina with great attention, in the hope that the gentleman's arguments would determine as to the course he should take on the question before the committee; and he had risen now for the purpose of making a public declaration of his opinions, to avoid the necessity of either private or public declarations hereafter. It was well known by those with whom he had the pleasure to act during the last Congress, that he had uniformly voted in favor of this restrictive rule; and he would continue to do so, if he could be convinced that he could continue to have the approbation of his own conscience, and if he could have the undivided support of those who professed to have the most interest in this question. Whether they had or not, judging from the shape in which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rhett] put it, it was questionable. Some would be very apt to suppose, from the arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina, that the existence of this Republic was to depend on the decision of this question; and he thought the same inference might be drawn from what was beginning to be said out of this House, through the public press of the country. He had this morning met with an article in a paper published in this city, in which he found language very similar to that which they had just heard from the gentleman from South Carolina.

[The honorable gentleman here read the article which was understood to have been published to the Spectator.]

He wished to God that Southern men and Northern men, had reflected upon the danger of calling in question the future existence of this Union. Would to God they could return to the good old times in which—as had been represented to him by his venerable father, who was still living, and who served during seven years of the revolutionary struggle—it was considered sacrilegious even to advert to the possibility of a disunion of the States which compose this glorious Republic. He trusted they would never see "dissolution" written in mournful characters upon the present monuments of our glory. He had risen on this occasion for the purpose of invoking gentlemen—if there was really such a spirit abroad as had been represented by the gentleman from N. Carolina, and as seemed to be indicated by the closing remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr Rhett.]—to reform that spirit. Southern gentlemen had expressed an unyielding determination which had been expressed by gentlemen of the North. Unfortunately they had connected the question of abolition of slavery, about which there was but very little difference of opinion at the North, (at least in the section from which he came,) from the opinions entertained by the South, with another question about which there would be much dispute, viz: the question as to the right of petition. He would advise gentlemen to disconnect the two questions, and leave the question of abolition to stand out in all its black and native deformity. He was clearly of opinion that the abolitionists were drawing more close what they were pleased to term the shackles of slavery; that they were not ameliorating the condition of the freemen of color. And he was further of opinion that, by adhering to the course they had prescribed to themselves, Southern men were multiplying abolitionists, while those abolitionists were effecting nothing towards ameliorating the condition of free men of color or of slaves.

The *Chair* announced that the morning hour had expired.

Mr. *Bidlack* asked if he would have leave to-morrow to continue his remarks; for he had been cut off in the middle of a sentence, and he did not know when it would end. [A laugh.] He would prefer to proceed now; and, if permitted, he would be as brief as possible.

The *Speaker* said it would not be in order.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole, (Mr. Winthrop in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the reference of that portion of the President's message relating to the improvement of the western waters.

From the Globe.

THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.

Yesterday's Globe quoted the Boston Courier's notification to Mr. Webster's *faithful* in Massachusetts, bruiting the reconciliation and coalition among the "same old Coons" who quarrelled over the spoils won for Federalism, by foreign means and home-bred frauds, in 1840. It seems that the parties to this renewed holy alliance, to supplant honest public opinion in the control of national affairs, by foul and fraudulent management, have considered it very important that the several clans they set up to control should be informed speedily of the changed attitue taken by these self-sufficient leaders. The Courier's newsman (that print being the [illegible] organ, the Commercial Advertiser, of blue light memory, had it next. It was in a breathless postscript to that editor, who joined Mr. Webster in his gratulations over such memorable scenes of disaster and butchery as that of the River Raisin. The glad tidings are thus trumpeted in the Commercial:

P S. There has been a gathering here at a private house, under Clay auspices, of all the disaffected or estranged Whigs of high note, whereat it was agreed on all hands to go strongly, warmly, unitedly for the election of Henry Clay. Mr. Webster was a party, and so was Mr Rives.

The New York Express holds out in its announcement of the same making-up of the feuds of the feudatories, the promise of an overwhelming "*opinion*" (*a la Rives*) on the part of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster, it is said, (upon what authority I know not,) will follow with as strong an opinion for Mr Clay as Mr Rives has given. The Whigs here no more doubt the election of Henry Clay than they do the coming of the time of the election.

The Richmond Compiler has the same intelligence from the conclave at Washington. This promise surely will be a great support to Mr. Rives's missive to Virginia:

It is said that Mr. Webster is soon to address to a letter to the public through the papers, announcing his determination to abide the decision of the Whig presidential convention, and his belief that the nominee will be Henry Clay, to whom he will give his support.

But Bennett, it seems, has had the most circumstantial account of the grand council of the late hostile, now fraternizing, confederates. The Herald's notes, which are written in too much haste for amplification, most surely, we have no doubt, touch the grounds of interest on which the new understanding is founded. Says the Herald's herald.

W C. Rives will support Clay—may become a pet with Clay—will hope for a high place with Clay—will seek to succeed Clay in the presidency—There will be no breach between Tyler and Rives.

Mr Webster will support Clay fully, in the hope to succeed him. A day or two since, Mangum, President of the Senate, invited Webster to dinner, and Botts, too—the three did dine together. Thus Clay holds out Mangum, as his right hand, to Webster, which Webster embraces; and you can judge for yourself whether or no Webster has hold of Tyler with his left hand. Have you ever heard of any breach between Tyler and Webster?

Mr. Rives (although overlooked in the Herald's list of ingredients) was among the antipathies which were so happily compounded in the mess of which Mr. Mangum was chief cook, and Mr Botts the purveyor. According to the Herald's hint, it appears that Mr. Tyler is supposed to have a share in the benefit of these healing councils. There is to be no separation between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Rives; and therefore, we suppose, as Mr. Rives goes for Clay, Mr Tyler goes with him. As "*Mr. Clay holds out Mr Mangum as his right hand, to Mr. Webster*," so it is fairly inferrible that Mr. Tyler holds out Mr. Rives, as his left hand, to Mr. Clay. The dinner, then, by means of the proxies, was meant to be a feast of love for the grand dignitaries of Coonery, at which all the quarrels for the spoils they had obtained were to be composed, and new schemes of rapine to be devised, (to be carried out, as entered into over the bottle,) by a renewal of the riot and corruption of the hard cider campaign.

Mr. Rives undertakes (we shall soon see whether with the aid of Mr. Tyler) to range Virginia under the Federal banner, in consideration of the future prospects held out to him. Who could have imagined that the spotless, time-honored glory of Virginia would ever have been so profaned? The mother of the Gracchi led into the stews, and delivered over to Daniel Webster, by one of her sons, *for a consideration!!*

And this is the source of the vast expectation and boast of Mr. Clay's success! Webster and Rives have bargained for it, and their undertaking for Clay is to breed other great defections; and, with the aid of funds gotten and employed as in 1840, the intelligent and spirited and honest Democracy is to be overwhelmed! We do not believe that a political banditti can conquer this country. We rejoice to see them altogether in the open field; and we hope that every man whose heart its disaffected to the cause of Democracy will join them at once.

From the Globe.

THE OREGON QSESTION.

We noticed, at the time, that a resolution relative to Oregon, introduced into the House on the 4th of this month, was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and we expressed a hope that the action on that resolution is, to request the President to give notice to great Britain, in conformity to a treaty now existing that in twelve months from and after the date of the notice, Great Britain shall no longer occupy Oregon jointly with us.

A fortnight has elapsed, and the committee has not yet reported. We regret to perceive this delay. We state, from official information, that *no negotiation is now pending relative to Oregon.* Mr. Packenham, we hear, is expected daily from England, and it is supposed that he will bring with him powers to treat on this subject. *After* his arrival, and pending an actual negotiation, it might be considered indecorous to the power with whom we were in treaty to interfere by debate or otherwise. But now, before any negotiation is commenced, while we are still uncommitted, it is most desirable that we should have some expression of public sentiment, especially from the popular branch, in regard to a matter so vitally important as the question, whether or not we shall cede, by treaty to a nation noted for her encroaching spirit, a district of territory containing not millions only, but *hundreds of millions* of acres. We have already offered, during the negotiation of 1826, to cede to Great Britain upwards of one hundred millions of acres, the northern portion of the territory of Oregon; and even that far too liberal concession Great Britain refused. Before we make offers still further compromising the national honor, still further curtailing the national territory, we wish to hear the Representatives of the people speak out. They can do so, on the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with propriety, and without any encroachment on the province of the executive, as the treaty-making power.

We do not hesitate to add, that we hope the resolution will pass. Until, by some such action, we evince a determination to assert our rights in this matter, *it is hopeless to expect that Great Britain will come to terms.* But let the fate of the resolution be what it will, we trust the committee will report without delay; so that the subject may come up before, by the actual commencement on negotiations, its discussion becomes worse than useless.

If, as we have heard it hinted, the committee has decided to delay action on a subject of such pressing importance, then we hope the subject will be brought, by a resolution of instruction, or otherwise, directly before the House.

DOMESTIC WHIGERY.

We occasionally pick up an interesting item of intelligence in distant papers about the state of whiggery here. The following paragraph appears as editorial in the *Whig Standard* (Washington city) of last Monday.

"The South Carolina Chronicle, heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Calhoun, has come out for "Harry of the West," and promises to battle nobly in his cause. It says the Whigs of the State are arousing themselves, and will be joined by many adherents of Mr. Calhoun, who are exasperated at the treatment he has received."

Now we had supposed that the Columbia *Chronicle* was a whig paper of long standing, of decided partizanship and of ability enough to make itself known and even respected by its brotherhood throughout the country. It is scarcely fair to the editor to represent him as a fresh deserter from our camp, and to rejoice over the glossy nap of his new turned political coat; for that is a delicate topic at the best, and to praise a man for desertion when he has not deserted, is little better than telling him with a nowand a little smile that you consider him a time server and a mercenary, and that you expect soon to have the satisfaction of showing him down the back stairs. If the editor is not unusually goodnatured, he will give these officious home missionaries, these zealous proselites to Clayism of good and faithful Coons, (old Coons too,) reason to bear in mind hereafter which side he belongs to. Truly, after having thus suddenly converted to Clay, Mr. Preston's favored organ, we may soon expect to hear that Mr. Preston himself, "heretofore an ardent supporter of Mr. Calhoun, has come out for "Harry of the West" and promises to battle nobly for his cause."

It is true that *Chronicle* has been a shepherd without sheep for some time, and therefore as other shepherds do in like cases; has been mostly setting on the fence whistling, with only the occasional lazy diversion of throwing things into the Democratic enclosures; and it is also true that a Whig remnant, having recently been attracted together by each other's bleating, indicating that some one had discovered a prospect of grass, has given a little more the appearance of a flock to the party and refreshed the *Chronicle* with something to do; but beyond this we see no change in the State favorable to Mr. Clay. The *National Intelligencer* has been informed that Clay Clubs and Clayism are spreading like fire in South Carolina. Travellers in the desert often see cities hovering on the horizon, but never get any nearer to them. The *Intelligencer's* informant has had visions of a *mirage*, and if Mr. Clay is elected, deserves to be appointed Governor of Barataria or Ambassador to the court of Prester John.

Of the real state of Whiggery hereabouts the *Intelligencer* might have got some idea by consulting Dr. Bronson, the editor of a Whig paper at Lagrange, Ga., and known to fame as Mr. Clay's luminous correspondent on matters of Free Trade and Abolition. The Doctor paid a visit to Charleston lately and confessed on his return, that he was so frightened at the defenceless condition of whiggery here, that he kept himself *incog.* all the time. There was a prudent man for you and a discreet, for it is very certain that if what Dr. Bronson's reasonable terror inspired him to call "red mouthed Locofocoism," had once discovered him and opened its jaws upon his trembling carcass, the only possible chance of escape would have been to slip between the teeth, as Lucian's adventures in the True History evaded the throat of the sea monster. Happy Dr. Bronson! But we beg thee not to trust too much to thy fortune—we beseech thee be not again allured into such peril by the savory dishes of the Charleston Hotel.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the Washington Globe

THE BOSTON COURIER THE FIRST TO ANNOUNCE MR. RIVE'S NEW RENEGADISM.

It will be seen, from the announciation made on the 10th instant to the Boston Courier, that the correspondent of that paper was informed of Mr. Rives' swearing in new allegiance to the Federal party two days before it was promulgated here. It is thus formally announced, *as the leader*, under the editorial head, by Mr. Webster's organ:

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1844.

Mr. Rives's position, in regard to the two great political parties of the country, has been for some time of an undecided character. It is now no longer so. He has prepared for publication his reasons, which will soon appear, for supporting the pretensions of Mr. Clay to the presidency. And his determination is important, from the fact that he has *long* been considered the leader of a large and influential class of politicians, that, not indissolubly connected with either of the great parties, has been courted by both. Governor Gilmer—whose influence, though more local, partakes of the same nature—also declares his preference for Mr. Clay over Mr. Van Buren.

A union, too, of action, if not of principles, is fast taking place between the Whigs and the friends of the Administration. *Both parties have acknowledged their errors, and, like lovers lately estranged from slight petty causes, or ground of discontent not properly understood, they come together now with feelings kinder than ever.*

We quote this intelligence principally for the sake of that marked in italics. The mutual acknowledgement of errors—the kissing and making friends of the lovers—and the solemn celebration of their re-union, we have good reason to believe, is all true, as stated by this Boston letter writer. We hear that Mr. Mangum served up the marriage feast; that Webster, Botts, Rives, and other "*estranged*" political Daigettis, met together, and, in Mr. Mangum's confessional, had a perfect shrift—were absolved of all offences towards each other—and, taking wine as a sacrament, pledged themselves to eternal fidelity. Mr. Webster, then, is fairly installed again in his subserviency to Mr. Clay; and Mr. Rives, if he comes back to the Senate, will be his bottle-holder. The Courier's correspondent, no doubt, had his information from the fountain-head. He speaks, throughout his letter, as if he had full knowledge of Mr. Webster's purposes in regard to the new state of things.

The writer, however, we take upon us to say, has been egregiously misinformed as to Governor Gilmer's preferences. He never was, nor ever will be, for Clay. So much we venture on our own responsibility.

MESSRS. BEADSLEY AND WISE.

In an article of last night's Globe, in commenting on the course taken by Mr. Beardsley, in relation to the twenty-first rule, excluding abolition petitions, we stated the facts of public notoriety in such way as to leave the impresson that the action of the committee in striking out that rule was the consequence of the suggestion of Mr. Wise in the House, to Mr. Beardsley, touching the reception and reference of these petitions. What transpired between those gentlemen in the face of the House left no doubt in our mind that the defeat of the rule in committee was the result of the positions then assumed by them; and a gentleman with whom we conversed yesterday, and who had an opportunity of knowing, was under the belief that Mr. Wise had voted against the rule in committee. We find now that *we were mistaken in our inference*, as well as our friend in his information. On conversing with a member of that committee to-day, we learn that Mr. Wise was opposed to the course of, and voted against, Mr. Beaadsley on the proposition to strike out the 21st rule. We learn, moreover, that the proposition had been carried in the committee to strike out the rule before the suggestion in the House to Mr. Beardsley (which we took to be the occasion of it) had been made by Mr. Wise. It is, probably, the true solution of Mr. Wise's course, in suggesting to Mr. Beardsley to move a select committee to receive all Mr. Adams's abolition petitions, that he saw the rule voted down in the committee, and therefore was determined to change that mode of war fare which he supposed would prove unavailing.

However this may be, the fact that Mr. Wise's suggestion to Mr. Beardsley *followed*, and did not *precede*, the action on the rule in committee, proves that the impression to which it gave rise, that the course of the committee was the consequence of that suggestion, is erroneous. Mr. Beardsley's action on this subject, both in the committee and in the House, was in pursuance of the doctrines and policy which we now understand he held and acted upon when in Congress some years since.

While, therefore, it is clear that he has not taken his course in reference to this matter in concert with Mr. Wise, (as was inferred from the circumstances to which we have alluded,) it is equally certain that Mr. Beardsley did not act in the matter as the exponent of Mr. Van Buren's views, but of his own, entertained many years ago, when the question now agitated was first broached. There is, then, no ground for the gratification displayed in the Madisonian in reference to Mr. Beardsley, as compromitting Mr. Van Buren. Mr. B., we doubt not, will tell the administration editor, if interrogated, that he does not assume to speak for Mr. Van Buren on this, or any other occasion.—*Globe.*

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

We understand, that the Committee on the Massachusetts Resolution to *amend* (say rather *abolish*) the Constitution, so as to strip the South of her slave representation, and expunge one of the first compromises of the compact, have met twice. Mr. Adams proposed to adopt the resolution, and Mr. Gilmer to reject it. At the last meeting, Mr. Adams proposed that he should prepare the reasons for the change, and Mr. Gilmer the reasons against—and that both reports should then be submitted to the Committee. This arrangement was adopted—and accordingly we understand, that Mr. Gilmer is busily employed in researches on the history of the Government, and in preparing for the composition of a report, which we have no doubt will reflect great honor upon the author, and strongly support the principles of the Constitution. Mr. Adams has consented to grant him till the 18th of February to prepare the Report. We have some hopes, that it will also be calculated, if any thing can arrest the madness of fanaticism, to quiet these excitements as to slavery.

We likewise understand, that a caucus was held on the evening of the 15th instant, among the Republican members. An appeal was made to our Northern and Western friends, to say whether there was any particle of doubt as to the Massachusetts proposition. There was a general response that they would stand by the compromises of the Constitution to the death. It is still hoped at Washington, by some of our friends, that this and all differences may be amicably adjusted.—*Enquirer.*

INDEBTEDNESS INCREASED BY A HIGH TARIFF.

It has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Federalists to embarrass the government, and consequently the country, with the incubus of a national debt. In this they but imitate their great prototype the British aristocracy. The Clay Whigs impose an enormous tax upon the country in the shape of a high tariff, mainly for the purpose of protecting and enriching a few manufacturers, the effect of which is to decrease importations and consequently diminish the revenue. The latter fact, strange as it will be made to appear, is seized upon by these very Whigs as an evidence of the necessity of continuing the black tariff as it now exists. The paralyzing effect of the present tariff upon the laboring and agricultural population of the country is too plainly visible to be denied by any one; but notwithstanding it bears with such terrible weight upon nine tenths of our population, yet for the purpose of increasing the profits of the other *one* tenth and swelling the debt of the Union, every attempt to diminish or modify it, is and will continue to be resisted by other tax and tariff loving Whigs. To show how the National debt has increased with the increase of taxation, we present the following tables, made up, says the Evening Post, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be seen that since the retirement of Mr. Van Buren, the National debt has increased nearly NINE FOLD.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, to Dec. 1, of each year.

	1840.	1842.	1843.
Old funded - - -	$399,554	288,306	208,609
" unfunded - - -	26,237	35,259	32,852
District of Columbia. -	1,500,000	1,380,000	1,320,000
Treastry Notes -	1,483,205	10,033,426	4,165,225
Loan of July, 1841, 5½ -	- -	5,622,976	5,672,076
" April, 1842, 6's -	- -	3,426,285	8,443,886
" March 1843, 5½ -	- -	- -	7,000,000
Total - - -	$3,019,196	19,596,352	26,742,948

The Secretary gives notice that the deficit up to July, 1845, will be $8,500,000, raising the debt to $35,242,948. The debt has risen under two tariffs imposed ostensibly to raise the Federal revenues, but really for purposes of protection to the few at the expense of the many. The first tariff was imposed at the extra session upon most articles, except tea and coffee, therefore free. This tariff went into operation Sept 30, 1841, and has now been in operation two years. The next tariff raised the tariff from a general level of 20 per cent. to 35 per cent upon all dutiable goods. This tariff has been in operation one year ending Sept 30, last. The recent regort of the Secretary enables us to complete the quarterly accruing revennes during the operation of both these tariffs, and the result is that the duties accruing under the act of 1843, are for less than those of the year previous.

Duties of 1843.	Duties of 1843.
From fourth quarter of 1841,	From fourth quarter of 1842,
to third quarter of 1842,	to third quarte of 1843
inclusive - $18,981,114	inclusive - $15,641,279

The amount received for the year 1843 is partly made up of payments of old bonds which swells the duties beyond their actual amount, notwithstanding, the aggregate is THREE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS below the duties of 1842.

Here we see the effect of high duties in increasing the indebtedness of the country, and if the complain of this taxation we are all the while telling us it falls the poorest of the Eastern cotton spinners. Every interest must give way in order to advance and enrich the lords of the loom. To show the extent to which this is carried, we will take a single article of necessity—salt.

It is estimated that there was imported in 1843, 15,000,000 bushels of this necessary of life. At Turks Island the cost is about nine cents a bushel which makes an aggregate of $1,350,000. By the late Clay Whig Tariff, a duty of 8 cents a bushel is levied upon all foreign salt, which amounts to an actual tax upon the consumers of this article alone of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This vast amount is principally drawn from our farmers. Every family must use it for domestic purposes, but the farmer makes use of immense amounts, to salt his pork, beef and stock. This is only another evidence of how regardless of the interests of the agriculturists and laboring classes the whigs are, while they proclaim themselves the friends of home industry!—On the actual necessaries of life, and particularly those of vital importance to the framing interest, such as salt, iron, sugars, coal, &c., &c., a tariff varying from 75 to 250 per cent. is levied, while the mere luxuries of life, such as silks, wines, watches, jewelry, precious stones, &c., &c., used only to any extent, by the wealthy drones of society, are taxed with a mere nominal duty of 12½ to 20 per cent.—Such is whig justice; such the principles upon which Henry Clay is thrust forward for the Presidency.—*N. Y Plebeian.*

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed their stock of GOODS to the corner store lately occupied by Leroy Springs. They have on hand a very extensive and choice Stock of Goods, of every variety and pattern, purchased on the most favorable terms, which will be sold lower for cash, *and for the cash only*, than similar Goods can be obtained in the interior country. Their stock comprises

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

SADDLERY, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes,

And every other article usually found in a village Store. They are determined to sell bargains for cash, and invite purchasers to give them a call before buying elsewhere.

Charlotte, Jan. 27, 1844. 43 f

Bring it in!

WE will take in payment for the JEFFERSONIAN, any kind of domestic produce—corn, bacon, flour, pork wood, poultry, butter, beef, &c., &c., and allow the market price. We make this offer to alleviate the the pinching "scarcity of money," and to afford our friends a convenient and cheap system of exchanges. Bring in your 'articles.'

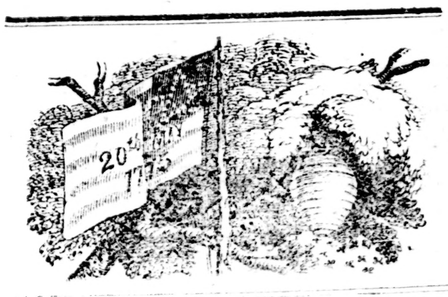
ED. JEFF.

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two-horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He has [illegible] and his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to such as may call on him.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 1y



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

SATURDAY, EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1844.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ No mail came from the north last night.—Consequently we have no news from Washington later than the 18th. This is provoking beyond endurance.

REPUBLICANS OF UNION!

You are requested to assemble in public meeting at Labat's Cross Roads, on Tuesday of the ensuing Superior Court, (it being the 13th day of February next,) to consult upon measures of organization for the approaching political contest. Every Democratic Republican in the County is respectfully invited to attend.

ROBT. [illegible]ONDS, JEREMIAH CURETON, JR.,
[illegible]ELSON, JOHN STEWART,
[illegible]LE, JAMES G. BLAIR,
[illegible]UNN, ELI McCORKLE.

Jan. 27, 1844.

COUNTY MATTERS.

At the January Term of our Court this week, a majority of the Magistrates being present, on Tuesday, the Court proceeded to the consideration of County business. The taxes for this year were laid as follows:

State Tax, 23 cents the poll and 6 cents on land.					
County Tax, 25	"	"	11	"	"
Poor Tax, 8	"	"	5	"	"
Courthouse Tax 27	"	"	15	"	"
Aggregate 80			37		

The following Magistrates were elected to compose the Special Court for the year 1844:

Thomas I. Grier, Thomas L. Hutchison, Benj. Morrow, William M. Mathews, and Ed. B. D. Sloan, Esquires.

Committee of Finance—Thomas I. Grier, John Walker, and James H. Orr, Esquires.

Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg and Union Counties: William Black, Thomas M. Kerns, Thomas C. Wilson, John Stewart, William M. Grier, William Ray, Wm. Bibb, Thomas L. Hutchison, and Charles B. McClintock, Esquires.

UNION COUNTY.

At the Term of Union County Court, on the 1st Monday in this month, the following County Officers were elected for the year 1844:

Special Court—Marcus D. Austin, Archibald Lancy, Elias Pressley, Thomas C. Wilson, and Wm. H. Simpson, Esquires.

County Trustee—Silas P. Stewart.

Coroner—William Simpson.

Alexander W. Richardson, Esq., was elected Sheriff in place of Wm. Wilson, deceased, to hold until August next, when an election will be made by the people.

THE MAILS.

Could we hope to get the ear of the Postmaster-General, we would lay in our petition for redress of a very serious grievance under which the people West of Raleigh labor in regard to the transmission of the mails. To the best of our recollection, since the assembling of Congress, not more than one mail in six has arrived in due season from the North; and, some weeks, we do not receive a single paper from Washington, though we take the tri-weekly *Globe*. Such irregularities make the mails a positive nuisance.

From what we can learn, the detention of the mails occurs at Raleigh, in consequence of a neglect of duty on the part of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company—they failing, near every trip, to arrive with the mail in time to connect with the stage lines south and west. We have been informed, that generally the mail by the cars is several hours behind the time prescribed for the departure of the stages, and that the latter only wait long enough to take in the passengers by the cars and their baggage, and leave the mails to be distributed and remain for the next trip. If these facts be so, we hope the Postmaster-General will apply a prompt and effectual remedy, or abolish the mail contracts entirely. We hope he will at least institute a rigid inquiry into the matter.

Gov. Porter.—Articles of impeachment against Gov. David R. Porter, have been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature. They had not been acted on at our latest dates.

The legislatures of New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, and several other States, are now in session. Taken together with Congress, we suppose these bodies will afford gabbling enough to last the world a century. We have no doubt they will do some good, but a vast deal more harm than good.

THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

This gentleman, as our readers are aware, is the Representative in Congress from the Mountain District of this State, and as such, since he has taken his seat, has borne a strenuous part with John Quincy Adams and the other abolitionists in that body, in favor of receiving the numerous petitions of the abolitionists. Unless we had the records—the yeas and nays officially published—we should be slow to credit the fact of such a base desertion on the part of a southern representative of the constitutional rights of his own constituents. We have long known Mr. CLINGMAN to be a Federalist of the deepest dye; but we never could have believed that his love for a latitudinous construction of the constitution, was so strong as to lead him to such a base abandonment of duty, as to league with the northern fanatics in their war upon the institutions of the South—institutions recognised by the constitution and laws of the land. But such is the fact. He goes as far as the most ultra abolitionist in favor of their measures. And what has been the consequence of his desertion of our rights, taken with the desertion of other southern federal members? Why, the Rule prohibiting the reception of abolition petitions will be repealed, our rights will be assailed on the floor of Congress, our Representatives and their constituents abused and insulted, and the grounds laid for a speedy dissolution of the Union, and probably a sanguinary war between the master and his slave. These, we say, are the inevitable consequences of the base desertion of duty on the part of Mr. Clingman and other federal members from the South, who vote with old Adams to receive abolition petitions. And what excuse does Mr. C. give for his extraordinary course? He says Congress is bound to receive and thus treat abolition petitions, all agitation on this subject would at once cease—that there are but a mere handfull of these fanatics at the north, and none on the floor of Congress. Does any man in his proper mind believe these assertions? Do not our readers recollect the famous "Pinckney Resolutions," of the Congress of 1837, when *Henry L. Pinckney*, the Representative from the Charleston district, S. C., deserted the interests of his constituents, as Mr. Clingman now has, and offered a Resolution to receive abolition petitions as a peace-offering to these fanatics:—and what was the consequence? Pinckney's Resolution was passed—but did this stop the abolition excitement? By no means. Before the passage of Pinckney's Resolutions, all the abolitionists asked was, that their petitions be *received*;—this they demanded as a right. Well, under Pinckney's Resolution, they were received. But did this satisfy these fanatics? Far from it. They immediately demanded LEGISLATION upon them! For, said they, it is an insult to the petitioners to receive their petition, and then refuse to consider it. And in this they were right. The right to petition is inalienable: but at the same time it presupposes the *existence of a grievance* to the petitioners, and the power existing in the body petitioned to *redress* this grievance. Such must be the state of the facts, or Congress has no [illegible] cannot legislate on them. Now, will Mr. Clingman dare say, that slavery, an institution recognised by the Constitution, and one of the compromises which brought that instrument into existence, is a grievance to the northern people? Will he dare say, that Congress can interfere with the relation of master and slave?—*He dare not.* Then they *are not bound* to receive these petitions—they are bound to reject them. And we are bound to believe that he is either basely cowering to the insolence of the northern federal abolitionists, or that his inordinate thirst for notoriety has so far consumed his good sense and patriotism, as to make him seek this extraordinary course to gratify his vanity. Probably he was under the impression that if a man of *Thomas L. Clingman's* extraordinary powers of mind and oratory—of his vast importance, were to take this very singular course, in direct opposition to his duty and the whole policy of southern politicians, it would be celebrated as a sort of *epoch* in our history, by a similar defection on the part of all the southern members—that all, in meek deference to his farseeing and keen sagacity, would at once follow *his* lead! Poor vain mortal! We pity his vanity, and scorn his treason. Were he the representative of our District, to burn him in effigy would be but a slight expression of the indignation of our citizens and of the treatment he deserves. And if we are not mistaken in the character of the people he grossly misrepresents, he'll rue the day he shows his face again in that District.

But is Mr. Clingman correct in his assertion that the abolitionists are no source of fear to the people of the South—that they are a mere handful of deluded fanatics, possessing no strength or influence? Far from it. Read the following facts, people of the South, and then decide whether such men as Thomas L. Clingman deserves to be trusted as a representative on the floor of Congress—then say if you are willing to meet such a storm as is gathering at the north to overwhelm us, with tame submission, as Mr. C. and other southern Whigs advise:

FROM THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

ABOLITION.

We have been *favored* with a perusal of two extras of the *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist paper published in Boston.

These two sheets contain the proceedings of the "Maine Wesleyan Anti-slavery Convention," and of an "Anti-slavery Convention of the Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the New England Conference." It may be said that we have nothing to do with subjects like this, agitated in a *Church*, but we conceive it to be the duty of every citizen of the South, to watch closely the movements of these fanatics, whether within or without the pale of the church. There is more danger, we comprehend, when this question becomes interwoven with the doctrine and creed of a Christian Church, than any othher form it could come to us. The agitation of this subject in the Methodist church, will probably at no distant day cause a separation of the Northern and Southern branches of said church, and it is very possible that there may be a rupture at the approaching General Conference, so that the South may rest assured that the Southern Church will never, for a moment, entertain any question which may have for its object the intermeddling with its institutions. The resolutions of the New England Convention, which seems to be the most important, are eighteen in number, and are couched in the usual strong and vituperous language of these intermedling incendiaries. We have no desire to quote them, but from the language of one of them, it will be seen that they not only aim at the purification! of the Church, but of the land. The fifth resolution reads thus:

5. *Resolved*, That we all unitedly and solemnly pledge to God and each other, our zealous and unceasing efforts, while there is hope to purge the M. E. Church and the land from slavery.

When there is hope, we presume they will desist; they might as well give over their "zealous and unceasing efforts" at once, for we can assure them there is no hope, and that their pious denunciations and appeals, will prove but "love's labor lost."—They give us in this paper eight columns of an "Address to all Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sustaining the relation of slave holders." This *is* a precious document, and as they have taken the pains to circulate them pretty freely, we will examine it a little, and see how they consign to perdition their Southern brethren.". About the principles of American slavery what do these *pious*. God-loving and brethren loving Christians say? Read it, it is wrought to the highest pitch of fanatical hate, and will give them some faint idea of the ravings of these madmen:

"*Accursed*, and *rotten*, and *damnable*. There is not one of them but that scents of the bottomless pit. The cloven foot of devilish ghastly larks in every one of them. They are all entwined and beshimed by the hideous serpent of wickedness. They are the spawn of hell—filthy dogs from the womb of sin.—So utterly far are they from being reconcileable with Christianity, that the holy principle of the gospel would scathe and blast them more suddenly than fire out of heaven consumed filty Sodom."

Is that the language of Christian benevolence?—Are these the arguments by which the New England Methodists hope to succeed in their abominable schemes with their Southern brethren? They have overshot the mark, shot clean beyond it, and instead of bringing a reproach on their brethren, whom they address, they have shewn that they themselves are devoid of the very first principles of that brotherly love which characterizes the sincere disciples of Christ. Listen to them in urging their sickening appeals to their brethren. Was ever raving compared to this—the ravings of 137 New England Ministers and Church members:

"*Break that chain*, lest some how or other, its dismal clank wander after you into eternity, and long remind you there that, on earth you lived and died a patron and guardian of unyielding slavery."

Is it not beautiful—must not that be a righteous cause which calls forth such an overwhelming appeal? If the clank of *that chain*, or some other does not follow these misguided zealots, it will be a mercy which they would not extend to us.

Southern Methodism has done more for the people who are the objects of so much sympathy to those who know comparatively nothing of their condition than all the *pious* efforts of those canting philanthropists [illegible] would effect in a thousand years. These [illegible] postles to teach servants that "*they should obey in all things their masters according to the flesh, not with eye service, &c*," exhort their ministers to curse from the sacred desk that system, which, from the beginning of time, until now, has existed, and the moral right of which, is acknowledged and implied throughout the Scriptures. These men tell us that this system "takes away the kee of knowledge, and extinguishes the ligt of the Bible," a fabrication put forth to delude the minds and to enlist the sympathies of their Northern brethren. The assertion is untrue in every respect; let these ministers who in their wicked denunciations of a large portion of their brethren, degrade their high and holy calling—let one of those we say, come amongst us—let him accompany the Southern Missionary on his round of plantation appointments—let him behold with what delight they welcome the preacher, with that joy they hear the "glad tidings," their exemplary conduct, in living up to the precepts of the Gospel, and we dare him to utter the abominable falsehood above. Would these fanatics, whose zeal for the negroes expends itself in unhallowed profanations and perversions of sacred Writ—would they ride from day to day, through the cotton plantations, rice fields and swamps of the South, preaching salvation to those servants, enduring the scorching heat of the summer's sun, and the bitter piercing winds, snow and rain of our severe winter months? Would they enter the comfortable hovels of these contented creatures, and catechize and instruct the children, shaking by the hand these grateful beings, as they flock around him to hear the words of eternal life? Would they kneel by the bedside of the dying slave, in fervent prayer, and not weary in pointing him to the cross of his adorable Redeemer? No, never. Yes these are the duties of the indefatigable missionaries from day to day. From their comfortable churches; their cushioned pews, and their comparatively luxurious ease, they hurl their denunciations against the lowly disciple of Jesus, who with his Bible in hand, proclaims the everlasting truths of religion, whether within the log hut, or under the shade of some friendly tree in the open air to, those, from contact with whom, if the truth were known, these men with Northern principles, would shrink and recoil. Away with such canting hypocrisy; thousands and tens of thousands happily converted negroes, would unite in hurling back the slanders and lies emanating from these New England fanatics.—"Court the fellowship and sympathy" of these wretches, who would not only bring mischief upon their *brethren*, but would if they succeeded in their measures, heap misery, wo and want, upon the otherwise happy and contented beings, whose true condition they are ignorant of, and whose real welfare, moral or physical, they care not for, nor sincerely seek to promote. Never—the Southern Methodist preacher has other work to do than courting fellowship with them, the great work of their Master, emphatically

"Tis all their busines here below,
To cry behold the Lamb."

and this they preach to the coloured race, with as much zeal and with considerable more toil and hardship, than do these humane philanthropists to their enlightened and intelligent congregations; and from all we see, taking this address as a specimen, with more blessed results.

SEE HOW TREASON WORKS.

We ask the people of North Carolina, and particularly the voters of the first Congressional District, to read the following, from the Washington correspondent of the South Carolinian. See the consequences of the desertion of Southern members of Congress, on a question of the last importance to their constituents: The writer says: "Some remarkable proceedings took place in the House today, on the 21st Rule. The House appears determined to abolish that Rule, and let in all sorts of petitions touching slavery. A Northern Van Buren member remarked to me to-day, that he would be the last man in the House to abandon the Rule, but the New-England and New-Jersey Democratic members, and some from Pennsylvania, and many from the West were opposed to it, and that a few Whig members from Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky had followed them. If the Southern men as a body, did not stand by the Rule, it must be obolished.

The speeches of Mr. *Clingman* of N. C., (Whig,) and Mr. *Beardsley* of N. Y., (a leading Democrat,) made to-day, appear to settle the matter. They agree that the right of petition was constitutional, essential, inalienable, admitting no exceptions nor restrictions. They both agreed in opposing the 21st Rule, as irritating and oppressive, and destructive of the harmony of the House; but disagreed as to other points—particularly as to the constitutional power of Congress over slavery in this District.—Mr. *Clingman* courted a full discussion of the whole subject, and action upon it! The time of the House could not, he thought, be better spent, than in the consideration of the matter. He wished to quit bush-fighting, and come to the main action. But at the same time, he expressed the confident belief that but few abolitionists would be found in the House!

CONGRESSIONAL.

We give to-day all the proceedings of Congress that possess any interest to our readers. We suppose, if we had our Washington papers that are due, we could give much more; but when we give all we have, no more can be expected.

The Weather.—After a long season of wet warm weather, we had a change on Wednesday last, since which time we have had a real freeze.

Cashier Brown arrested.—This individual was apprehended in Newport (Ten.) He had some two thousand dollars of the South Western Rail Road bills in his possession, which was the description of the money paid him in Charleston, by the broker who advertised him.—*Camden Journal.*

Withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writing from Washington under date of 15th January, says that it is currently reported in that city that the friends of Mr. Van Buren have in their hands a letter from him requesting his name to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. The Whig says that it "does not vouch for the truth of the rumor, but will engage for the veracity of its correspondent." For the sake of harmony and ultimate success [illegible] Democratic party, we hope the rumor may prove to be correct, but we are afraid that it is too good news to be true.—*Ib.*

The Senate have rejected the nomination of the Hon. *David Henshaw*, as Secretary of the Navy. We are sorry for this. Mr. H is a man of talents and an unblemished democrat. The influence which we have no doubt produced his rejection, had better look to the consequences of its course. There have been enough of sacrifices in the democratic ranks for the personal preference merely of the victims; and if the authors of this species of persecution persist in it much longer, they may call forth a spirit that will overwhelm them in irretrievable disgrace.

The *National Intelligencer* says Clay Clubs are spreading like wild fire in South Carolina! Here is news from abroad certainly. We have heard of no such club out of Charleston yet; and the article from the *Mercury* may convey some idea of the strength there. The *Intelligencer* says further, that Colonel Preston and his friends have long foreseen this state of things! Well, they will have to look ahead further still, before their hopes are realised. Even Mr. Clay's contemplated electioneering visit will fail to create enthusiasm in his favor. His political friends in Carolina are "few and far between," and the state will most assuredly not give him her vote.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

"Father, what do printers live on?"—"Why, child?" "You said you had not paid him for two or three years' and yet you have his papers every week!" Take the child out of the room. What does he know about right and wrong?"

Notice.

The Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society are requested to meet in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in March next, for the transaction of important business. By order of the President.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

January 27, 1844.

☞LAST CALL☜

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Happoldt & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Copartner.

January 1, 1844. 142::::tf.

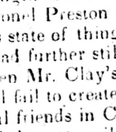
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

January 4, 1844. 142::::tf.

Thomas Trotter



WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19::::tf

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg County, on the 18th instant, by D. A. Caldwell, Esq., Maj. *Wm. A. Deweese* to Miss *Martha B.*, daughter of Hugh McCauley, Esq.

In Iredell County, on the 18th inst., by Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Mr. *Robert H. Crawford* to Mrs. *Eliza Sloan.*

DIED,

In this County, on the 23d instant, *Wm. B. Alexander, Esq.*, after a tedious illness of more than 3 years, in the 80th year of his age. He was, though a youth of sixteen, actively engaged in the struggle for American Independence. He was the Register for Mecklenburg county for near forty years.—For more than fifty years he had been an upright and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and bore his long and painful illness which terminated his earthly career with that fortitude, and died in that sweet calm composure which mark the character of the true christian. He was always esteemed an upright honest man in all his dealings; was an affectionate husband and father, and useful member of society in all the relations of life. He has left fourteen children (eleven of whom followed him to the grave) to mourn their sad bereavment—but they mourn not without a well founded hope, that their deceased parent, after a long pilgrimage amid the troubled scenes of this life, is now at rest where pain and sorrow is no more.

[*Communicated.*

OBITUARY.

Died, in Union County, N. C., on the 16th inst., of Pleurisy, *Elizabeth*, daughter of William and Elizabeth Yandle, aged 17 years 5 months, and 6 days, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourne their irreparable loss. But their loss is her gain; for we are taught that to live is Christ, but to die is gain. A few days before her death, being weary of her long and painful illness, she professed her desire to be with Christ.—saying that He had called her, and as it was her Maker's will to take her, she desired no longer to stay in this world of trouble, sorrow, and affliction; but was anxious to depart and be with her Saviour in Heaven, "where the wicked cease from trouble, and the weary are at rest." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Why do we mourn for dying friends,
Or shake at death's arderm?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.
Are we not tending upward, too,
As fast as time can move?
Nor should we wish the hours more slow
To keep us from our love.
Why should we tremble to convey
Their bodies to the tomb?
There once the flesh of Jesus lay,
And left a long perfume.

[*Communicated.*

E. H. ANDREWS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that from this time forward he shall consider Charlotte [illegible] each [illegible] visit the principal village of families in the adjoining counties. He will also visit [illegible] if desired.

☞ All work done by [illegible] warranted from one to five years, according to circumstances.

☞ Prices the same as I have charged here for nearly six years.

Teeth set on Gold Plate (each) from -	6 to $10
do on Pivots, - - - -	5
Filling or Plugging with Gold, each, - - -	2
do do Tin foil, - - -	1
Removing Tartar or cleansing entire set,	1 to 3
Separating and Polishing, (each separation)	1
Extracting Teeth or fangs, when charged, each.	1

☞ Examination made and advice given free of charge.

All letters addressed to me at this place, will meet with as prompt attention as it is possible for me to give.

☞ Room at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1844. 43-10t

Executor's Sale.

ON Thursday the 8th day of February next, we as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, dec'd., will expose to sale at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

A quantity of Corn,
FODDER and OATS;
Horses and Mules;
CATTLE AND HOGS;
One Wagon and Gear; One
Carryall;
ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS;
BLACKSMITH TOOLS,

and many other articles not here mentioned.

Terms of sale, a credit till 1st of January, 1845—purchasers giving bond and approved security.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exr's.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. S Fox, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against the estate, must present them properly authenticated, or they will be barred by the Statute.

C. T. A }
J. W. R. } Exr's.

Jan. 13, 1844. 43-

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-r

POETRY.

FALLS OF PASSAIC.

Upon the precipice's awful brow
I've sat me oft to watch the rage below,
As o'er the verge majestic leap'd the flood,
And felt a chill vibrating through my blood.

The river-god, as if our art to mock,
The fabric formed of one stupendous rock,
Then cleft in twain to form a troubled cave,
In whose recess his sacred form to lave.

The yawning gulf receives the solid sheet
Tumbling unbroken, ten times seven feet;
Then raging, bounding, foaming leaps amain,
And in the spacious basin's calm'd again.

The vast contention in the spacious cell
Holds the observer bound as in a spell;
Flood lashing flood, spray urging spray,
'Till awe or terror urges him away.

From 'midst this strife, huge clouds of vapours rise,
That seem to mingle with the distant skies;
On which reflecting sunbeams brilliant play,
And paint the bow with all its colors gay.

The adjacent scenery, wild and varied too,
From every point bursts on th' enraptur'd view;
Rocks piled on rock, shades melting into shades,
The landscape rising as its retrogrades.

Below, the river rapid winds its way
To where the factories hum their busy lay;
There may the works of art contrasted be,
With nature's wildest, grandest scenery.

Winter with summer vies to adorn the scene,
In dress fantastic as some fairy queen
Bedecks her palace or enchanted camp,
Like that in which Alladin found the lamp.

The vapory cloads condense upon the trees
One general sheet that crackless in the breeze;
From rocks and trees unincumbered sunbeams play,
That ape the radiance of celestial day.

Each branch and twig with sparkling diamonds hung,
And glitt'ring pearls seem with indifference flung;
A mirror vast, gleams from each steep rock side,
Reflecting lustres dance upon the tide.

Here, to this scene, the rev'rend Cunnings hied,
To view its beauties with his holy bride;
His thoughts from her had for a moment flown,
A shriek he heard, he turned, and she was gone.

But oh! traduction's vile, malicious tongue!
While bitter anguish his sad bosom wrung,
Proclaimed her death by his own hand,
And strove with infamy his name to brand.

Farewell, Passaic—roll sublimely on:
While memory lasts, thy falls, Oh, Patterson!
Shall warm the muse whene'er he thinks of thee,
And feel with Cunnings, heart felt sympathy!

RINALDO.

Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well-managed public house should be—a convenient resort for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as possible. Their friends and the travelling public are respectfully invited to call and test their accommodations.

☞ *STAGE OFFICE*:—The general Stage Office is kept at the Charlotte Hotel, where seats in any of the Stages leaving Charlotte can be procured at all times, and where stage passengers shall meet a comfortable reception.

DROVERS will find at the Charlotte Hotel every necessary accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS P. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37tf

Charlotte and Lincolnton Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate teams. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

December 30, 1843. 41tf

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two-horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 18tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

January 1, 1844.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine everoffered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER.

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a mere catchpenny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section; my neighbors having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last fifteen years with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen: as a remedy, I have tried Brandreth's and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

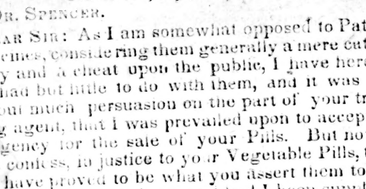
[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I cabdidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.



A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever the treatment of Billious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Rabe.

Sept. 1843. 28-

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous bad glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and nostinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous [illegible] difficult kinds of [illegible] benefit.

This medicine has been [illegible] for sale in all parts of the world, for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and for ase. The proprietors have made arrangements Thspreading it throughout the whole United States. theat all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into wh alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, celerever enlightened reason may be inclined to relieve it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to pace its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder it it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking th emercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly protruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the each of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. rFrom my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anerby street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dunn-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards st.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the unstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me. From the time bee mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics among others a large quantity of Swann's Panacea used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I cheerfully and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. I most wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to your debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and to other extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a rail road car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte by*

BRALEY OATS.
Druggist.

74 1y::

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. HOLLIFIELD, Surgeon Dentist, of Baltimore, will remain a few days longer in Charlotte, and will take pleasure in attending to the calls of those who may need his professional services.—Charges very moderate. Office at Charlotte Hotel.

November 18, 1843. 36tf

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* **LAMENESS** positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* **ALL SORES** and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most [illegible] remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES** It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

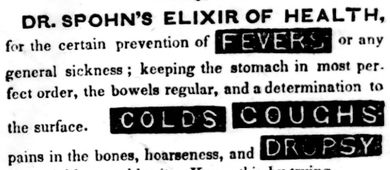
LIN'S **BLOOD** PILLS, *superior to all* others for cleansing the *system* and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Peter P. Lin nature, thus:]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the **NERVES** or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of **FEVERS** or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. **COLDS** **COUGHS** pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DROPSY** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

All the above medicines for sale by B. OATS.
Charlotte, N. C.